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WASHINGTON

SUNDAYS

November 5, December 3

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Pennsylvania R. R.

FORD'S MILLIONS

FOR WILSON 'ADS'

He Makes His Own Plans

So Democrats Won't

Dip Into Cash Box

Henry Ford stepped into politics yesterday and opened his cash drawer at the same time. But he did not invite the Democratic National Committee to dip in, as had been expected. Mr. Ford has a notion that he can spend his money himself to good advantage in behalf of Woodrow Wilson and that he does not need any expert politicians to handle the millions he intends to pay out to "advertise" the President.

"I am going to spend the money myself," Mr. Ford said at the Grand Central station last night just before leaving for Detroit. "I am going to advertise Woodrow Wilson in the newspapers and tell the people what he has done in the past four years. I believe he deserves recognition. No, I don't care to say just how much I will spend in fact, I don't know, but I will spend what I think is necessary. I have some ideas on publicity that I want to work out. I am interested in Wilson's efforts in behalf of peace and in his labor program. I am going to do you fellows—I mean you newspapermen—and the newspapers. I am going to print for you. You can do almost anything with publicity."

Edison May Cooperate

It was reported among the Democratic National headquarters that Mr. Ford was going to work his publicity scheme in cooperation with Thomas A. Edison. The latter has turned to inventing epigrams. They are Wilson epigrams, and Mr. Ford is said to be planning to publish these broadcasts throughout the country over Mr. Edison's signature.

Yesterday morning Mr. Ford called on Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at the White House, and outlined his plan of action. When Mr. McCormick told Mr. Ford how much he expected to throw into the Wilson campaign, the latter said he had leaved over and leaved over the ear of the national committee chairman a figure which he said he would not blink his eyes at. Mr. McCormick is used to handling sums these days. He expects to receive several million dollars for the election of Woodrow Wilson.

After the interview Mr. McCormick refused to say how deep Mr. Ford expects to dig into his coffers.

McCormick Well Pleased

"I am not at liberty to tell Mr. Ford's plans as far as he has worked them out," said Chairman McCormick. "But I am going to conduct his own campaign of publicity. He is an individual person, and he wants to do things in his individual way. However, he is going to do us a lot of good. Mr. Ford has an enormous following throughout the country."

Secretary, said at the Baltimore yesterday that his employer would not establish any headquarters in New York, but would handle his campaign from Detroit.

Wyoming Beats Texas

The Wyoming team defeated the Texas team in the basketball tournament of the first division of the Atlantic Coast at the Naval Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, last night. The score was 25 to 25.

Yale Loses at Soccer

New Haven, Oct. 25.—Springfield Y. C. A. College defeated Yale at soccer football today, 9 to 0.

U. S. TRADE PERIL IN ALLIES' PACT

Washington Officials Fear Embargo on Raw Material After War

MONOPOLY PROVIDED IN PARIS AGREEMENT

British Control 14 Articles Needed by American Manufacturers

Washington, Oct. 25.—Domination by the Allied nations of the world's raw materials, which are essential to American manufacturers, has been proved conclusively to officials here by the completion to-day of a comprehensive summary of British trade policies as to American imports. As a result the recent Paris economic conference of the Entente powers is regarded here with far greater disquiet than before. The proposed commercial war after the war, as first viewed skeptically as outlining policies which could not survive the heat of war or the operation of perennial economic forces, is looked upon as a more practical proposition in the light of the investigation.

Every indication since the conference has tended to decrease the feeling that its provisions could not be carried through. Since then, it is pointed out, the blacklist, which had been enforced by Great Britain for some time, has been accepted in principle by all the Allies.

What is more, the agreement made then for the closer economic unity between the governments is shown by reports now coming in to be working out through mutual concessions, excluding other countries from their benefits, though not necessarily viewed as illegally discriminatory by the United States, so long as confined to war purposes.

Menace to United States

In the compilation of the various agreements which Great Britain has instituted in this country to prevent Allied resources from going to Germany's aid is seen a strong indication of what the Allies might do through different methods after the war. This domination of the supply of certain raw materials demonstrated after a year of war, considered in connection with Article III of the Paris agreement, is believed to constitute a distinct menace to this country. Article III says:

"The Allies declare themselves agreed to conserve for the allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole of the period of commercial, industrial, agricultural and maritime reconstruction, and for this purpose they undertake to establish special arrangements to facilitate the interchange of these resources."

There are no less than fourteen different forms for various kinds of materials which American importers must deal with British consuls before certain goods can be released to them from the British dominions. These materials, according to the complete list secured to-day, include tin, chlorine, tin and tin ore, wool, jute, shellac, tanning materials, antimony, rubber, diamonds, mica, raw leather, plumbago, all the alloys of iron, including ferro-manganese, cobalt, chrome, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel and several other kinds of ore.

Trade Bodies Decide Eligibility

Where possible the restriction is effected through the chief American associations of manufacturers interested in the trade, such as the New York Metal Exchange, for metal; the National Association of Tanners, for tanning materials; the United States Shellac Importers' Association, for shellac; and the Textile Alliance, for wool and jute.

In cases where the importer cannot apply through and be vouched for by such an organization, he signs a personal agreement with the British Consul. Importers accept the conditions for the whole length of the war and for all goods of the kind imported, even though part of their supply is from foreign or American sources. The conditions, which run through the whole list of agreements, provide:

That the importer is bringing in the goods for his own use in manufacturing and not for further sale; that in no case will he sell to a blacklisted firm; that he will sell in some cases only to the British empire, and in others that he will sell to neutrals.

FIVE MEN SOUGHT IN SUBWAY BLAST

Car Union Denies Part in Bomb Plot That Wrecks Station

Officials of the Amalgamated Union of Street and Electric Railway Employees were emphatic last night in denying any responsibility for the striking car men in the bomb explosion in the 110th Street station of the Lenox Avenue subway early in the day.

A high power dynamite bomb, tucked under the edge of the platform beside one of the rails of the southbound track, exploded at 4:47 a. m. It gouged a hole in the solid concrete and steel platform and the roadbed, shattered every pane of glass in the station, and killed four persons. Four persons were injured, though not seriously. Traffic was halted an hour. The bomb went off two minutes after a train had passed.

I. R. T. Accuses Union

Interborough officials stated it was a deliberate effort on the part of strikers or their sympathizers to wreck a train and tie up the Lenox Avenue division indefinitely. William R. Brongersma, general organizer of the Amalgamated and chief spokesman for the strikers, characterized the incident as deplorable and resented the charges. He pointed out that he had been a foe of violence throughout the strike.

The police investigation centers on the finding of five men whom John Mittlestadt, an ice man, of 115 Manhattan Street, asserts he saw dash from the southern exit of the station and flee into Central Park a few minutes before the detonation shook the neighborhood. The bomb was placed at the downtown end of the station. Police note also has been taken of the presence of several I. W. W. leaders in New York, who arrived recently from the West.

The remaining theory is that the explosion is the work of a fanatic who dropped the bomb from the rear of a train. Charles Eckart, of 671 Courtlandt Avenue, The Bronx, the door of his booth and landed ten feet away, beneath a pile of glass and plaster. Louis Lafont, of 23 West 111th Street, the ticket chopper, was knocked down.

2 WOMEN KILLED IN LEAPS AT FIRE

Continued from page 1

carried unconscious to the street. Neither could be revived.

More thrilling even than this dual leap to death was the rescue of Miss Ada Goldberg, twenty-five, of 158 Houston Street. She was one of the women who fled from the Kevitz factory, but as soon as she reached the roof she became separated from her companions. While they were leaping into a life net stretched atop the tenement, or were being carried to safety over longer ladders that had been brought, she crouched silently against the ledge of the building which overlooks Lafayette Street.

At last she found herself alone on the roof. Great clouds of smoke arose, and the first tongues of flames had begun to sift through the roof. She tried to crawl over the coping, screaming only by her fingers, screaming until she attracted the attention of the hundreds on the tenement house roof.

There was no ladder long enough to reach to the perilous ledge on which she clung. Finally, John Walsh leaped from the roof of the tenement to a fifth story window of the burning building. Other firemen were scaling ladders. He then slowly began to make his way to the roof, changing the position of his ladder at each story.

He seized the hysterical woman in his arms, then commenced his dangerous descent. When he reached a window on the sixth floor a jet of fire spurted from a window just beneath, barring his downward flight. He started to ascend again, still carrying Miss Goldberg in his arms, but the flames had already begun to lick the coping above.

He and the woman he was saving waited nearly a quarter of an hour on the sill of the sixth story window while firemen from the tenement roof played their hose on the blaze at the window just below. Then he descended. There was no ladder bridging the gulf between tenement house and loft building when he reached the fifth floor window and he had to swing Miss Goldberg to her side to wait for firemen. Her scalp was injured, but she was not harmed by fire.

Fireman's Daring Work

Bessie Lazar, seventeen, and her sister Lena, both of 274 Houston Street, were carried to safety by Patrolman Riley and two firemen who were trapped at the third floor as they were descending the fire escape and dropped unconscious. Their clothing was ablaze when Riley reached them. He smothered the fire with his coat.

Seven men employees of the Very Best Steam Laundry, which occupied the seventh floor of the building, were rescued by the firemen. Some of them made their escape by the stairway; others rushed to the roof to travel across ladder bridges to safety. A score of women employed in the laundry had left the building only a short time before the fire broke out.

Blaze Damage \$100,000

So far as is known, the blaze had its origin on the second floor of the building, occupied by the Eagle Pants Company. Fire Chief Kenyon estimated the damage at \$100,000. Police Commissioner and Mrs. Woods arrived soon after the blaze had started.

The blaze that destroyed the Greene Street loft building, was discovered at 1:30 o'clock. This building was occupied entirely by hat manufacturers, and the fire had its origin in the Henry Kappeler & Co. loft, on the top floor.

Samuel Kanner, twenty-four, of 212 East 103rd Street, was trapped on the second floor and dived to the paved courtway beneath. He is at Hudson Street Hospital, where it is feared he cannot live. Fireman Frank Schumburg was buried beneath a mass of falling debris on the first floor and was seriously injured. Fireman Christian D. Hoffman received a lacerated hand.

So scarce was the available apparatus that one engine which has been in the fire service thirty-five years was rolled out of Hook and Ladder No. 12's house. It broke down before it had reached the burning building.

Last night was the first time in seven years, firemen say, that two four alarm fires have been in progress at the same time.

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CHILDREN CHEER MRS. BEUTINGER

Caldwell Woman's Trial for Murder of Her Husband Begun

Mrs. Margaret C. Beutinger, on trial for the murder of her husband, Christof Beutinger, in Caldwell, N. J., on July 11, yesterday began her fight for freedom in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Newark, making self-defense her plea.

She is not fighting alone. Two rows behind her, as she sat in custody, was her strongest reinforcing army. Her five little children, round-faced and babyish, in their white sailor suits or crisp white frocks, sat swiveling their short legs all day long, while they listened without comprehension to the story of their father's brutality and their mother's crime.

The five were the chief figures of interest yesterday in the crowded courtroom, where Assistant County Prosecutor Wilbur A. Mott tried to prove that Mrs. Beutinger's act was premeditated murder and must be punished as such. Men about to be sworn as jurors looked at the row of little white figures and asked, "What are these?" Mrs. Carter, the witnesses on the stand and even the lawyers for the prosecution glanced at the children and their mother's face as they told of the details of the tragedy.

Will Defend Action To-day

The five youngsters, who range in age from eight-year-old Margaret to Billy, two and half years old, will hear their mother defend her action. They will hear her tell of the years of cruelty which, she says, led to her firing the shot which ended her husband's life. She will tell how she has been forced to seek police protection against Beutinger in almost every town where she has lived since she married him, when she was seventeen years old, and even on ocean liners as she crossed the Pacific. She will tell of her husband's blows and threats against her life, and of the fear which she says, inspired her to level her revolver at him and "shoot till he wouldn't shoot any more."

With her white-gloved hands folded calmly in her lap, and the curve of her cheek hidden by her white fox fur, the twenty-seven-year-old prisoner listened impassively to the evidence of the prosecution. She was the only woman in the courtroom who did not shed a tear when the revolver and the five bullets which figured in the tragedy were introduced into the testimony. She did not change color or expression when Dr. H. H. Simmons, deputy county physician, and Dr. George L. Warren, county physician, gave the details of the autopsy, and spent much time in describing the course her bullets had taken.

Only twice in the day the tired mask of mere polite interest, with which Mrs. Beutinger listened, dropped from her pretty, expressionless face. As she came into the courtroom from the West Indies, Florence Bell of the Sheriff's Office and took her seat in the prisoner's chair, Margaret asked in a shrill whisper, "Why don't mamma sit here with us?" and a look of pain crossed Mrs. Beutinger's face.

Then she turned quickly to smile at the children as they sat in the charge of her sister Mrs. Beutinger, who had had no word from the West Indies for the trial. A little later, Billy, bored by the slow course of the law, began to cry, and his mother turned again and pursed her lips reprovingly as if she were saying, "Nonsense!"

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Graff, the gardener and housekeeper of the Beutinger establishment last July, John Simmons, the chauffeur, and Margaret Burchard, the children's nurse, were among the most important witnesses of the day.

The first three told substantially the same story of having been awakened at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 11 by a shot, followed by four others; of having rushed down to the second floor, to find Beutinger lying dead upon the floor of the largest bedroom, while Mrs. Beutinger sat upon the edge of her bed, saying hysterically, "Well he won't bother me any more."

Police Officials on Stand.

Chief of Police John Harkey and Lieutenant Walter Godfrey were the other witnesses. The latter, probably the strongest witness for the prosecution, insisted that Mrs. Beutinger in her statement to him at the time had said nothing of her husband's having threatened her.

The prosecution emphasized the fact that the revolver had been procured by Mrs. Beutinger's telephone message to New York two days before the crime was committed. It also said that she had gone back to New York with her husband, after being divorced from him in 1915, she declared she had done it "for the house and the automobile."

Mr. McGarret, the prisoner's counsel, explained that Mrs. Beutinger had been in New York for her children's sake, and upon the plea of the Mother Superior of the convent in which she had placed them. He quoted "A woman, a dog and a chestnut tree. The more you beat them the better they be," in explaining Mrs. Beutinger's long suffering in the matter.

In her statement concerning the plea, introduced into the attorney's plea yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Beutinger said that her husband had come to her room and attacked her, that she had warned him she would protect herself and that he had said, "Go ahead; I'll kill you."

"He raised his fist and said he would strangle me. I raised up and when he fired the revolver, I did not firing till it would not shoot any more," was the way she put it.

GUARD SCANDAL HIDDEN BY BAKER

Continued from page 1

to the minimum strength, and have been sent to the border guard, reduced numbers as to be practically worthless. The New York militia, though far better than that of many other states, proved not to be up to the standard which was believed to exist in its organizations.

Friction between National Guard officers and the regular army officers detailed to muster in the militia is blamed for much of the trouble that attended the mobilization. This fact, army officers hold, proves conclusively that the militia cannot be "Federalized" in any practical sense, and that under static control, in ever so slight a degree, it will be impossible to use it as a first line force.

Most significant among the conclusions reached by the officers of the War Department is that in spite of the border mobilization their conviction remains unshaken that the militia as a fighting force cannot be depended on. They have much of the trouble that attended the mobilization, but no single unit is yet prepared to go against a trained body of soldiers.

General Mills testified before the House committee that the best of the militia would require at least six months' intensive training before they could be pitted against a trained army.

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Aside from our liberal stocks of Staples Such as Blacks and Blues

There Are 5000 Saks Suits

In New Soft Mixture Fabrics and Colorful Novelty Weaves Now Awaiting Your Selection

Ranging in price from \$17.50 to \$50

5,000 mixture and novelty suits alone, to say nothing of staples, is some clothing stock, particularly in a season when it is difficult to buy fabrics and harder still to get deliveries. But the most significant part of it is that these great collections of suits are rich in those colors and weaves which are now scarcest in woollens. This is because we made our commitments for fabrics almost a year ago before the big shortage of woollens set in. That accounts for the variety. But variety is only half the story. Value is the other half—not the value which argues from Price alone, but the value which results from quality in the materials, skill in manipulating them, and style in what the French call the "Altogether." They are more than merchandise—they are individual creations in clothes, replete with the novelties and niceties of custom tailoring, and reflecting the trend of Fifth Avenue Styles with the fidelity of Shadow to Form!

Just for your guidance, here is one single suit picked from the numerous available at every price

\$17.50—A Blue Flannel Suit, in a conservative but clever model, suitable for men of all ages from 20 to 40.

\$20.00—A Fancy Mixed Chevot Effect, blue stripe on dark gray, with slanting pockets, for young men.

\$23.00—A Brown Mixed Chevot, with blue and red stripes, cut in a happy medium between the quiet and the extreme.

\$25.00—A Silk Mixed Suit, with a dotted stripe, conservative as to cuffs, pockets and lapels, but the style is there.

\$28.00—A Double Breasted Blue Flannel, cut on narrow, shapely lines, with patch pockets. No other double breasted quite like it.

\$30.00—A double Blue Stripe on Blue, in a radical, close-cut model, with small step lapels, and piped half-moon pockets.

\$33.00—A Dark Check Worsted Effect, with turn-over cuffs, conventional but effective in cut.

\$35.00—A Striped Greenish Chevot, with regulation pockets, turned cuffs, small peak lapels and a mint of style.

\$38.00—A Red and Gold Striped Cloth, cut on a radical pattern, with small lapels, plain cuffs and slanting pockets.

\$40.00—A Fine Close Triple Stripe on a Dark Blue Ground, cut on semi-conservative lines, but individual in spite of it.

\$45.00—A Rich Brown Worsted, with gold and purple stripes, designed especially for men who want a suit of character and tone.

\$48 & \$50—Silk Mixed Worsteds, staple as Time, and combining conservatism in the cut with unusual serviceability in the cloth.

And those are only a handful out of 5,000!

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

BATTLESHIP BIDS DISAPPOINT NAVY

Within Cost Limit, but Long Time for Completion Is Asked

Washington, Oct. 25.—Bids opened at the Navy Department to-day for the construction of four battleships and twenty destroyers, authorized last August, proved a disappointment to the Department. Although the three competing yards offer to construct the battleships within the limit of cost, \$11,500,000, they demand a much longer time for completion than had been expected.

The Department stipulated that construction should be completed in thirty-six months. The shortest time quoted in the bids is thirty-nine months for one ship, and all four takes forty-five months at the lowest estimate. Officers say it will be four years at least before the ships are delivered.

As the Department is unprepared to construct battleships in navy yards it has no choice but to accept the builders' terms. Chief Constructor David W. Taylor scouted the idea that time could be saved by equipping the Philadelphia yard. Congress appropriated \$6,000,000 for equipping this and other yards, but the sum is declared to be inadequate.

To Be Navy's Most Costly Ships.

The ships will be substantially the same as those authorized by the preceding Congress, with a little additional tonnage and a change in armament from 14 to 16 inch guns. They will cost \$3,000,000 more each exclusive of armament. Officers say they will be the most expensive ships the navy ever built.

While prices of materials have gone up and labor has become scarcer, construction officers find it hard to explain a rise of \$3,000,000 in price, except on the theory that the builders are capitalizing the department's helplessness.

May Go to Two Companies.

The bids for the four battleships—Colorado, Maryland, Washington and West Virginia—ranged from \$10,000,000 to \$11,475,000. It is believed the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., will get two of the big ships, and the Newport News Ship and Drydock Company the other two.

There were two other bidders, the New York Shipbuilding Company and William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia.

R. Altman & Co.

Two Important Sales

now in progress, consist of